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## Editorial.

The press of work is evidently beginning to be felt by the reporters of the different Years if the poverty of news in their respective columns in to-day's issue can be taken as a sign. None know better than ourselves the task it is to keep this column filled week after week with bright newsy Class reports, but we would call upon all to make an extra effort to assist the Editors in their work.

We regret exceedingly to hear of the misfortune of one member of our staff, Mr. C. G. Ogden, who is laid up at his home with appendicitis, and the fact explains the absence of Legal Briefs from his section of the paper. Arts and Medicine have also been somewhat remiss, but we are hoping better for the future. Brace up, men, and let us hear from you—one and all.

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The question has been asked many times during the past year by those interested whether there was such a place in the institution for such a Society as the Applied Science Society. The hearty reception that has been accorded the first two meetings of this Society this year seem to demonstrate that it has

a field, and that it is appreciated not only by the students, but by large numbers from the city. Such hearty support encourages the Society to continue in its efforts to place before the students of the institution opportunities to profit by the knowledge and experience of men who have made names for themselves in their various professions. Three or four other lecturers have been engaged by the Society to appear at intervals during the winter, and it is hoped that the same interest that has been manifested in the past will be continued in the future.

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The Arts men and members of the R. V. C. are to be congratulated on the great success that attended their Conversat. on Friday night, for, without doubt, it was one of the most enjoyable functions given in connection with the University. The arrangements were perfect, and everything went off without a hitch. The next event will be the Science Dance, which will come off on the 31st inst., and which promises to be this year fully up to the high standard established by the Faculty in former years,



## Contributions.

### TO EUROPE ON A CATTLE SHIP.

(Part II.)

When we returned to the ship the cattle were all on board, and preparations were being made for casting off.

Our next step was to see the chief steward and arrange for a bed and "special grub" for ourselves.

By means of a liberal "tip" we made terms which, if carried out, would have been quite agreeable to us.

Now stewards, if well tipped, are, as a rule, generous, but, in this case, we found we had to deal with an exceptionally mean character, and a good deal of diplomacy had to be exercised to gain the ends we sought.

About noon the ship swung into the harbour and headed towards the bay.

As we got into the heaving seas the ship commenced to roll, and soon we both felt the wretched symptoms of *mal de mer* coming on.

While in this critical condition the foreman invited us over to join in the first exercise of watering and feeding the cattle.

By a series of tacks, rushes and tackles we joined the other boys, and gradually wore away the worst symptoms of sickness by passing several hundred pails of water and receiving shower baths in rapid succession.

For a while our work was very poor, just enough water reaching the last man to make a thirsty ox terribly disappointed.

In this work we soon grew acquainted with the other members of our party.

After the foreman there came "Jimmy" as chief assistant.

Jimmy was a wiry little fellow of about thirty-five or forty-five. We didn't know exactly, neither did Jimmy.

He had crossed the ocean a great many times and might be considered a typical cattleman. There were just enough new patches on his only suit of clothes to hold together the old patches to the original that was.

He prided himself on his perfect command of the Billingsgate vocabulary, which he could employ with great effect on cattle and cattlemen in general.

But Jimmy was an all-around good fellow, and for a little "baccy" would do a lot of work.

We felt very sorry for him in his loss of a shoe and a shirt several months before, neither

of which he had since been able to replace with anything at all permanent.

Besides ourselves there were three others to complete the party, one a dead-broke Englishman working his way back to a home he should never have left.

At all events, his taste for work of any kind hardly suited him for a colonist.

There was "Slim Jim" from Toronto.

Do not confuse Slim Jim with Jimmy. Jimmy was a little hustler. Slim Jim was a long and narrow bit of sickly humanity likely to collapse at any moment. He assured us that sea life didn't agree with his health, and his looks did not once belie his tongue.

When the work grew heavy Slim Jim and the Englishman would steal off forward or down below for a quiet nap in the hay, and only by a naval demonstration of overwhelming force could we induce them to return to their share of work.

We finally had to give in that Slim Jim was very sick, and, as we didn't care to have him dropped overboard, we sacrificed some of our precious cocoa, biscuits and jam in the vain hope of seeing him back to work again.

He was the most interesting character we had on board, cute as any fox. Just as long as there was hard work on deck and cocoa biscuits and jam in our cabin, so long was it Slim Jim's intention to remain sick.

Occasionally he would come on deck wrapped up in a great overcoat which completely enveloped him.

On these occasions we would generally see him doubled up over the rail, the coat hanging, limp with convulsive shivers passing over it at times as if all Jim were departing through the cellar.

The third member of this got-up managed to do more work than the other two combined.

But it must be remembered that while he was a professional cattleman of some years experience, this was Slim Jim's first trip, and then Slim Jim was a soldier, not a sailor.

He had served in the volunteers in Toronto, and was making this trip merely to see some relatives in the old country and to gain a little military knowledge.

After watering and feeding the cattle in the evening they were then left till morning,

Twice a day they required to be fed and watered.



Toward evening of the second day out we headed in for Halifax.

This was luck for us, as the steward had given orders to the cook to supply us with no extras.

We had tried their "scource" and their "oleomargarine," but we were nearly starved waiting for that ship to reach Halifax.

Arrived there we started off up town with a large sack.

This we filled with provisions from various stores to last the voyage, adding a few extras for Sundays.

Then, after seeing that no cattlemen were observing us, we quietly stole above about midnight and hid the sack in our cabin.

We then felt quite comfortable, so long as we held the key to our cabin.

H. D.

*(To be Continued.)*

#### **The Rise of Lord Strathcona.**

Ainslie's Magazine for January contains the following tribute to the work of Lord Strathcona, the Chancellor of McGill and G. O. M. of Canada :

"For many years it appeared that Mr. Smith, now Lord Strathcona, was to have a slow advancement, even within the company. He served for thirteen years on the Labrador coast—thirteen years in an inhuman climate, with no companionship save a few employees and his own thoughts; learning the secrets of the company, how to manage Indians, and how to produce the best returns. It was gradually discovered, for the authorities of the company were in haste about nothing, that in Donald A. Smith they had a servant with the valuable knack of turning everything to account. No matter how poor the post he always showed a balance on the right side of the ledger. But there are very few young gentlemen of the present day who would be willing to found a fortune upon thirteen years in Labrador, those thirteen magical years between eighteen and thirty-one.

"The life of monotonous adventure breeds men who have self-reliance and a sureness of judgment in a degree corresponding to their natural endowments, and Mr. Smith had an unusual mental equipment for these circumstances to work upon and develop. As a proof that no experience, even the dullest, is ever lost, the fact may be emphasized that Mr. Smith would never have been able to carry out schemes that had to encounter such definite material obstacles as lay in the path of the Canadian Pacific Railway, had not his training in the wilderness taught him that such obstacles

were dissolved by mere application of mental energy. In all such circumstances the words of the old buccaneer might be quoted : 'Brains will beat grim death, if we have enough of them.'

"But the achievements of peace are saner and more lasting than those of war, and it will be as a philanthropist that Lord Strathcona will be remembered. Of his private benefactions only one man could tell, and that is himself. As his great public endowments have had, so far as he could make them, a private character, there can be no record of those relatively small gifts whereby he has gladdened many hearts and lightened much suffering. These are subjects upon which not even his intimate friends can speak to Lord Strathcona; he will put them aside, courteously always and with that odd mixture of urbanity and firmness that is the characteristic of his manner.

"But there are several of his gifts that cannot be easily concealed, and will be remembrances of him so long as the city of Montreal shall remain upon her foundations. Jointly with Lord Mount-Stephen, he set apart one million of dollars to erect a free hospital in Montreal to commemorate the jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1887. Later, when the building had been erected on the side of the mountain, they gave equally in the sum of eight hundred thousand to endow the institution. There can be no finer site for a hospital in the world. It overlooks the whole city and the valley of the St Lawrence. Behind rises the mountain, terraced with lovely gardens, before lie the squares and steeples, the glittering river; and beyond that the misty champaign with here and there a domed mountain and at intervals a town or village marked by a wreath of smoke or the steeple of parish church that flashes like a poniard in the sun. This hospital, the Royal Victoria, as it is called, is one of the best-equipped institutions on this continent. Modern science has been exhausted to furnish it adequately, and it is possible, by reason of large endowment, to keep pace with the newest discoveries and inventions.

"Out of his own hand he has given probably \$1,000,000 toward the cause of education in Canada. Most of this has gone to McGill University of Montreal. The foundation of the Royal Victoria College for the Higher Education of Women is one of the most popular and useful bequests to this University. "Donalda," it is affectionately called, in the feminized form of Strathcona's Christian name. The beautiful building, guarded by a white marble statue of Queen Victoria, seated, looks down Union Avenue from Sherbrooke Street, just on the border of the College grounds.



All this munificence has flowed from a genuine heart, and no public man has given with greater generosity or more noble aim. For, though Lord Strathcona has a princely fortune, it is not fabulous, and the bequests, of which but a few have been mentioned represent, in comparison with larger donations, equally lavish expenditure.

#### The Same Old Story—Nothing New.

"There was a sound of revelry by night,"  
The R.V.C. had gathered then  
"Her Beauty, and her Chivalry, and bright  
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men,"

for the Donaldas were giving a reception and dancing was in progress in the Assembly Hall.

A timid Freshman, screwing his courage to the sticking place, as Lady Macbeth would express it, steered his course over the slippery crowded floor to a junior Donald, to whom he had been introduced at the Library a week before. "May I have the pleasure of this waltz?" he asked.

"Oh, how unfortunate, but really I couldn't. It's promised to Mr. Lure, of the Fourth Year," she replied smiling. "Ah, here he comes now," said the Freshman, and, taking in the situation at a glance, bowed gracefully as he retired. "I thought you had forgotten me, Mr. Lure, but never mind, don't let us lose any more of this music—it is so dreamy. Take me all the way round,—that's right. I do love to have the whole floor! How slippery it is to-night; you won't let me fall, will you? That reminds me of the girl who said 'if I fall, oh George, hold me up, but if you fall, for heaven's sake let go of me.' Human nature in that, isn't there? I saw you in the Library this morning. No, I know you didn't see me; you were over at the Political Economy shelf, while I was just going into the stack-room. You don't take Philosophy, do you? I missed part of last lecture's notes—my fountain pen sprung

a leak, and I only said 'bother!' How perfectly your step matches mine! Oh no, don't let us stop yet. Around once more. Isn't it lovely? I'm not a bit tired, but dreadfully thirsty. Let us get some water-ice or ice-water, whichever we can get first. Ah, I feel better now; that ice-cream tasted so good. It was pine-apple, wasn't it? Let us go into one of the parlours and rest a few minutes. The battlements? We can step right out through this window. How delightfully cool it is here! Perhaps I had better have my wrap.—Thanks—Oh, be careful, you have caught it in my hair. Oh, isn't it grand out here! That moonlight is simply bewitching!

What is it some old fogey says? Oh yes.

'Now glow'd the firmament  
With living sapphires; Hesperus, that led  
The starry host, rode brightest, till the moon,  
Rising in clouded majesty, at length,  
Apparent queen, unveil'd her peerless light,  
And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw.'

There,—if I could only remember the Scientific Conception of the Principle of Causation, or the Atomic Theory, or even the date of the battle of Waterloo, as well as I can poetry, I would be famous at Examination time. But don't let us talk of Exams; it makes me shudder. I feel inspired, as if I could write a chapter out of one of Marie Corelli's novels, descriptive of 'Night,' and use big words, such as 'filmy luminence,' 'translucent radiance,' 'omnipresent vibratory stillness of the silent hour,' and so on.—Oh,—Adrian—er—I mean, Mr. Lure, please don't. Is that why you made me come out here? Hush! Do you know what you are saying, or has this moonlight turned your head? We are not playing Romeo and Juliet out here! Oh, stop! I was enjoying myself so much, until—till—" Through the window she caught sight of a Third Year man crossing the parlour." "Oh, Mr. Scribbler, could you lend me your Philosophy notes?" and she rushed inside leaving Adrian to recover. In her hurry a rose from her hair fell at his feet,—by accident of course.—CON.

## Scientific Notes.

### White Light.

In an article in *Comptes Rendus*, by O. M. Corbino, two opposite views of the constitution of white light are stated, and a theoretical decision between them, based on known experimental results, is arrived at. Gouy maintains that the constituents of the spectrum of white light are the sinusoidal components of a single complex vibration, and are capable of mutual interference; while Carvallo regards the separate

radiations as completely independent, and, therefore, incapable of interference with one another. The latter view is supported by the spectroscopic observation of beats produced by two pencils of white light, one of which is slightly altered in period by means described elsewhere by the author and by Righi. In the case of monochromatic light, alternations of light and darkness are observed; in the case of white light, moveable fringes are seen. In



the latter case the fringe system should exhibit no alteration when the change of period is effected, if the hypothesis of Gouy is true. The fringes are, however, seen to move, and hence it follows that interference takes place only between radiations which had the same period in the source before the alteration of period, and not between those which, originally different, have been brought into coincidence of period. Hence the second hypothesis is accepted.

#### A New Dinosaurs Discovered.

Writing to *Science* of the recent discovery of dinosaurs in the Ft. Pierre shales and underlying beds in Montana, Prof. Earl Douglass, of Princeton University, thus speculates as to the circumstances bringing the bones there: "As a rule, land animals are not very perfectly preserved in marine deposits. In unearthing these animals, therefore, the question is always arising: 'How did these bones get here?' Did these dinosaurs that have been so modified, evidently fitting them for life on land, still retain their swimming habits, but occasionally suffer shipwreck and their carcasses sink to the bottom of the sea? By some invasion of the sea were they forced to stay and starve or 'swim for life,' which proved in some cases to be for death? I have seen no indications that they were killed by violence or their carcasses destroyed by large carnivorous animals, though there has been a little disturbance of the bones. Did they die on some mud flat or did their carcasses float down some sluggish stream and get stranded in shallow water or get waterlogged and sink in deeper water? These are interesting questions, but more thorough and careful investigation is needed to decide the matter with any degree of certainty."

#### Does Man use his Arms in Locomotion?

Whether man uses his arms in locomotion is a question discussed by correspondents in *Nature*, and the following contribution is made by C. O. Bartrum: "The letter by Mr. Martin under this heading raises the two interesting questions, (1) whether the swinging of the arms in walking and running serves any useful purpose as an aid to progression, and (2) whether this movement is a vestige, as Mr. Martin suggests, of the progression on all-fours of man's ancestors.

"The following considerations may be of interest, though they are probably not put forward for the first time: The movement of the legs in opposite directions in different planes involves a reaction, in the form of a couple, upon the trunk, tending to rotate it alternately

in opposite directions about a vertical axis. That such a rotation does take place normally, when the arms are at rest, can be seen if the latter are folded upon the breast over a long light horizontal rod to serve as an indicator. This is very obvious when running. Now the swinging of the arms, each in unison with the leg of the other side, introduces an opposing couple which more or less completely balances, about a vertical axis, the reciprocating motion of the legs. The importance of the efficient 'balancing' of the reciprocating and revolving parts of a railway locomotive, if steady and economical running is to be obtained, is well known.

"That children and even adults, when compelled to crawl upon all-fours, naturally and unconsciously adopt the movements of the limbs common with four-legged animals is generally considered an indication that man has retained the instinct for this mode of progression, though the conditions for its adoption may seldom occur. It seems reasonable to suppose that the swinging of the arms in walking and running is a modification of this instinct for a modified purpose."

#### New Method of Hardening Steel.

A new method of hardening steel is thus described by Vice-Consul-General Murphy from Frankfort, Germany: "The Technical High School in Charlottenburg has just completed a series of experiments with a new method for preparing steel, and the result will no doubt attract much attention in interested circles. Experts claim that this new invention may revolutionize the entire metal industry. The inventor, named Giebler, is a small manufacturer in Mecklenburg, who has for years been interested in this new process, but was unwilling to bring it before the public until it had been thoroughly tested by experts. The results reached at the Technical High School were most satisfactory. By the Giebler process all sorts of iron can be given strength and hardness double that obtained by the Harvey, Krupp and Boehler processes, in spite of the fact that the cost of production is reduced 50 per cent. Projectiles fired against a  $7\frac{3}{4}$  millimetre (.305 inch) sheet of steel produced by the Giebler process penetrated only to the depth of one millimetre (.039 inch), while a similar sheet of Krupp steel was completely penetrated. With sword-blades of this material other sword-blades can be shivered as if they were made of wood. A representative of Mr. Giebler will start next week for Pittsburg, to bring the invention to the attention of the great steel kings of America."



## Societies.

### Y. W. C. A.

Miss Susie Little, travelling secretary of the Dominion Y. W. C. A., is a resident at the R. V. C. for a few days and took the weekly meeting on Wednesday afternoon. Her quiet talk, in which she spoke of the need of Christians to live the prayer life of Christ, and to be in constant close communion with our Heavenly Father, was very helpful and encouraging, and was much appreciated. She pointed out, took that definite and systematic study of the Word of God is necessary. We wish or hope to live the life of victory over sins.

In conclusion Miss Little spoke of the Students' Volunteer conference which is to be held in Toronto next month and to which we hope to send an adequate delegation.

### Y.M.C.A.

The address on Sunday afternoon in the Redpath Museum was the first of a series by Rev. H. Pedley. The attendance was considerably greater than that at the meetings formerly held in the Association rooms. Indeed, the interest shown in the meetings this term has fully justified the association in the change of meeting place which they have made. Another indication of the need of the Association for larger rooms.

Mr. Pedley discussed the topic "Occupation"

claiming that the saying "the world owes me a living" was a devil's proverb. He said that the difference between occupation was not so great as the difference in excellence in an occupation. His address was listened to with deep interest, and it is expected that a still larger audience will be present next Sunday. Miss H. Thompson, of the American Church choir, was the soloist, and delighted the audience with her singing.

The Saturday social discovered a number of artists in singing and reciting, we would especially compliment Mr. Wright and Mr. Macmillan. It was regrettable that every man did not have a share in the programme, but we may be able to accommodate the others at some future time.

We regret to announce that owing to an illness which has confined him to his house for several weeks, president Patton, of Princeton, will be unable to visit McGill this winter.

The Association is making an effort to provide a suitable substitute and we hope to make definite announcement very soon.

On Saturday of this week there will be a social in the rooms. Let every man turn up.

On Sunday at 3 o'clock in the Redpath Museum Rev. Mr. Pedley will deliver the second address in his series dealing with the subject of "Amusement." There is still room in the lecture theatre and we hope to have it crowded. Mr. Waterman '041 will be the soloist.

## The Stage.

### ACADEMY.

To say that the Academy is well worth an evening this week is to put it mildly indeed. For Reeves Smith, the finished actor, presents a play which is strong and clever, and which shows but one weak spot, and that is the desire to reach a happy finale. "The Tyranny of Tears" seems to have been written for Smith as much as did "The Brace of Partridges." One could hardly conceive of another saying Padbury's lines as he does—whether it be a look, a sigh or a word, nothing is lost. The rest of the company while good are more or less overshadowed by the dominant presence of Smith.

Next week will be a banner week for comic opera, as the famous San Toy Company with Marie Celeste will be here.

### FRANCAIS.

The Road to Ruin—with all the usual properties of the everlasting melodrama, is at the "French" and is of little or no interest to the student theatre-goer.

### ROYAL.

The Royal—has burlesque this week, and judging from the crowded houses burlesque and vaudeville is losing none of its grip on the patrons of this house.



## Notes of the Colleges.

### CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

By unanimous vote the Freshman class has decided that there shall be no wines or liquors at the Class banquet on February 22.

Just before the Christmas recess, the Committee on Student Conduct distributed among the Undergraduates 2,300 ballots, on which students were asked to signify by "yes" or "no" their attitude regarding the following questions: "Do you favour conducting examinations in the University under a system of student control?" and "If such a system is established, will you take prompt and effective measures to prevent any sort of fraud or dishonourable conduct in an examination?" Answers to the number of 1,794 were returned. Of these 1,298 were in favour of the first question, 483 against it and 13 blank. On the second question, 1,174 students answered in the affirmative, together with 56 who qualified their answers, a total of 1,230; 492 voted in the negative, and 72 did not vote. The Committee submitted their report to a special meeting of the University Faculty last Wednesday. No action has yet been taken.

The register for 1901-1902 will show an enrolment of 2,792, as against 2,458 at this time last year. There has been a large increase also in the Instructing staff, which consists of 353 professors and subordinates, as against 327 last year.

About 100 students have registered for the short course in Agriculture.

A 60,000-pound torsion machine, purchased by the Civil-Engineering department, has been installed in the basement of Lincoln Hall.

### YALE UNIVERSITY.

The "prom." festivities, which have a somewhat acute bearing on "Yale democracy," show this year no signs of decrease, and have, indeed, reached such a magnitude that an appeal has been made against the use of all tickets taken by Undergraduates. The bonus for junior boxes—thirty-six in number—has ranged from \$60 down to \$25, not including the regular price of \$15, and the "reform" movement against flowers has not re-appeared. The figures indicate that the "prom." in spite of the long agitation on the subject, can hardly, as yet, be called a democratic Yale institution.

Plans are afoot in the English department for an extension of disputes into the Freshman class, where they will form a regular part of curriculum, with due credit in hours. This has

a direct bearing on the development of debating in the College, and may be followed later by Freshman courses in oratory. The Japanese students in the University, who are twenty-seven in number, have organized a society in which the debates will be in English.

The French Club received \$355 from its French play, and expended \$207.

### HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Pierce Hall, the new building of the Engineering department, which was built from the great bequest received from Henry L. Pierce in 1898, is now completed, and the department has taken possession, although some fitting and equipping remains to be done. The students are assisting in the installation of the machinery, and thus performing work which in many of the courses is prescribed as part of the regular laboratory exercise.

The old gymnasium, which has been given by the corporation for the use of the Germanic Museum, is now being remodelled. The building has until now contained three stories. The third floor will be taken out altogether, and the partitions removed in the first two floors, thus giving two large and well lighted exhibition rooms.

The completion of the new Architecture building has enabled the corporation to turn over the old building of the department, on Holmes' Field, to the Astronomical department for its elementary courses and part of its laboratory work. These courses have hitherto been given in inadequate quarters in Lawrence Hall.

### BROWN UNIVERSITY.

At the annual meeting of the Providence Board of Trade, Wednesday evening, President Faunce, of Brown, was the principal speaker. He urged the need in the city of a textile school to train the sons of business men for responsible positions in the milling corporations; declared that at Brown and he closely related Rhode Island School of Design one-half the required facilities already existed, and said that he was ready to give a large part of his time for the next five years to the establishment of such a school.

A debate has been arranged between representatives of the Harvard and Brown Sophomore classes.



About \$3,000 is in hand toward the \$25,000 that must be raised by next commencement in order to secure Mr. Rockefeller's \$75,000 building for social and religious purposes.

#### WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY.

The Wisconsin University Faculty, under the lead of Acting President Birge, has instituted an investigation into poker-playing among the students at the University, and it is said that about two hundred students have been cited to appear before the Faculty and tell what they know about it.

#### TRINITY.

The annual conference of the clerical alumni of Trinity University, Toronto, was held this week during which a number of subjects of vital interest to the University were made the topics of discussion. Provost Macklem, in the inaugural address, dealt at length with the question of going into federation with Toronto University, and gave the impression that some definite announcement might be expected soon.

C. C. Robinson, one of the most eminent lawyers in Canada, has accepted the Chancellorship of Trinity University.

#### QUEEN'S.

Principal Grant of Queen's University, Kingston, made his first appearance on a public platform this week, since his recent threatening illness.

#### UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The expedition undertaken by the Botanical Department of this University returned yesterday. There were ten students in the party under the leadership of Dr. John McFarlane, head of the Department. Trips were made into the Florida savannahs adjacent to Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Palm Beach and Miami. More than four hundred living specimens were secured, in addition to several hundred dried herbarium specimens.

Dean Penniman, of the College, returned yesterday from a nine weeks' tour of the Southern States. Dr. Penniman visited every State on the Atlantic Coast as far south as Florida, in the interests of the University. He delivered a number of addresses before the important schools of leading cities and also lectured upon the subject of the Pennsylvania expedition to Babylon and the Holy Land. As a result of his visit, the trustees will establish a number of new scholarships in Southern preparatory schools.

## College Matters.

#### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Experimental lecture, given by Prof. Rutherford on Monday night, under the auspices of the Applied Science Society, was one of the best ever delivered before the Society. Certainly no such crowds ever attended one of their meetings. The hall was early filled to overflowing and by eight o'clock not a seat was to be had, and two or three hundred must have been forced to stand or leave without getting near the doors.

The meeting was opened by the President, Mr. Borden, and the lecturer introduced by Dean Bovey.

Prof. Rutherford's subject, "Wireless Telegraphy" was one that at the present is filling the minds of every one, and the manner in which it was dealt with enabled everyone to leave the building with a large store of useful knowledge and a clear conception of the manner in which the system now being perfected by Marconi is being employed. He first explained by diagrams and experiments the theory of the transmission of electrical waves and then showed by other experiments

that these waves could be delivered over considerable space without the use of wires or other means of conduction. Messages were sent from the back of the theatre to the front and afterwards from one end of the building to the other through closed doors and partitions.

The results of these experiments were received with great applause as every effect was recorded.

At the close a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Maxwell and seconded by Mr. Bigger, which was passed unanimously.

The next lecture before the Society will be delivered on the 29th inst., by Mr. R. B. Rodgers, Chief Engineer of the Trent Canal, and promises to be of very great interest.

#### ART'S DANCE.

On Friday, Jan. 17, the Undergraduates of the Faculty of Arts gave their Annual Dance. The affair was held in the Royal Victoria College, and proved to be one of the most successful ever given at McGill.

The guests were received in the drawing-room, which was tastefully decorated for the



occasion, by the patronesses. These were Mrs. Peterson, Miss Oakeley, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Archibald, Mrs. James Ross, Mrs. Clarke Murray, Mrs. Moyse and Mrs. Penhallow. Dancing was carried on in the large assembly hall which was made bright with Class banners of the past and present. The floor was everything that could be desired. On the platform, which was banked with palms and potted plants, was stationed the orchestra. An excellent programme, including all the latest music, was gone through.

Supper was served in the dinning room, which was admirably arranged for the occasion. The middle was occupied by the main table, and the rest of the room was filled with small tables, each seating two. In this way, though there were nearly four hundred guests present, scarcely any crowding occurred.

All the committees deserve the greatest credit for the excellent way in which the arrangements were made and carried out.

The representatives present from sister Universities were: Mr. J. R. Bell, from 'Varsity; Mr. Demille, from Victoria; Mr. Muckleston, from Trinity and Mr. J. Young, from Queen's. Mr. Borden (Science), Mr. Tracey (Medicine) and Mr. McKinnon (Law) were the delegates from the other Faculties.

The personnel of the various committees was as follows:

*Chairman of the General Committee.*—J. McDonald.

*Secretary.*—A. C. Dunlop.

*Treasurer.*—S. Dale Harris.

*Sub Committees:*

*Music and Programme.*—Miss Lichtenstein, Miss Draper, Miss Carter, Messrs. Ross, Crothers, Papineau.

*Invitation.*—Messrs. Dunlop, A. Dale Harris, S. Harris, J. Archibald, McMurtry, McDonald, Prof. Moyse, Miss Clogg, Miss McLeod, Miss Oakeley.

*Reception.*—Messrs. Pruyn, Johnson, McDonald, Dr. Colby, Miss Oakeley, Miss Clogg.

*Printing.*—Messrs. McDonald, S. Harris, McMurtry, Robinson.

*Decoration.*—Messrs. Papineau, Archibald, S. Harris, Miss Freize, Miss McLachlan, Miss Taber, Miss Wisdom.

*Refreshments.* Messrs. Dunlop, McCallum, McMurtry, Robinson, Miss Nolan, Miss Wisdom.

#### PARSON CUTTON, OF YALE.

Every one who has come from Nova Scotia and any who know anything of Yale football matters have heard of Cutton. He comes from

Amherst, N.S., and graduated at Acadia University at Wolfville, N.S., where he was captain of the first fifteen. At Yale he is one of the most valuable men on the team. "Parson" Cutton, as he is called there, is one of the coaches now, and a very handy man he is too. He has had a very interesting record there. He may be called the conscience of the Yale football team. He was one of Yale's star players in 1898, when he was a student in the divinity school. He played at centre and always put up a strong, consistent, even game. Also, he played a clean game. He never fouled a man. He became noted for fair playing, and now that he is out of college and coaching the Yale team he insists that the men he directs shall play a clean, fair game.

"Parson" Cutton is often laughed at, but he is immensely popular. He won't allow profanity in the game. And he is a strong influence for right living among the men of the team. He is a very quiet fellow, without a passion for anything in the world except football.

He loves the game. He is five feet nine inches tall and weighs over two hundred pounds. His age is twenty-seven. He prepared for Yale at Amherstville High School, Nova Scotia, and is now pastor of a small congregation in a suburb of New Haven. Every fall since he left Yale he has been out in the field coaching the teams and insisting that there shall be no profanity and no foul plays.

#### Faculty of Music at McGill.

The subject of the establishment of a Faculty of Music at McGill University has been more or less discussed by the members of the musical profession in this city ever since the recommendation of the Board of Governors of the University that the corporation of that institution approve of an arrangement entered into between the Associated Board of the Royal College and Royal Academy of Music, London, Eng., and the University authorities, whereby the examinations of the Board in Canada will in future be conducted under the combined auspices of the University and the Board.

There are those among the musical profession in Montreal who held that it would have been better had McGill established a Faculty of Music at once for the purpose of conferring degrees rather than make the above arrangement with the Royal Academy Board.

With this view the authorities of McGill do not agree. While they do not doubt that the establishment of such a Faculty will come with future years, they hold that it would be unwise at the present time to create such a department at the University. In the meantime, with the assistance of the Associated Board, they will



make every effort to secure efficient training in the preliminary stages of municipal education at the College, as well as impartial testing of that training.

Then, when the moment is considered opportune for the change, a properly equipped Faculty of Music, the degrees of which will be equal in value and prestige to those granted by the Faculties of Arts, Applied Science, Medicine and Law, will be established.

#### Gifts For Research Work.

The Hon. E. H. Monson, of Ottawa, has given a considerable sum of money to the Medical Faculty for important researches into possible cures for tuberculosis. They are to be carried on by Dr. A. G. Nicholls, lecturer in Pathology, under the direction of Dr. J. G. Adami, professor of Pathology.

#### Faculty Changes.

Prof. William Ritchie Fraser, Ph.D., will take Professor Sander's work as classical lecturer during the coming term. Dr. Fraser is a graduate with classical honours of Dalhousie College, Nova Scotia, and a doctor of Philosophy of Johns Hopkins University.

#### Debating Championships.

McGill will meet Queen's for the inter-university debating championship about the beginning of February. McGill drew a bye in the first round of the competition, and had, therefore, to debate against the winner of the Queen's Toronto match. This took place at Queen's last month, with the result that Toronto was beaten, though they obtained the majority of the 25 points given for delivery, but lost their advantage in the 75 for argument. The subject was "Trusts are in the best interests of the country," Queen's maintaining the affirmative. The subject for the McGill-Queen's debate

will be selected by the challenger suggesting three resolutions, from which McGill will choose one.

#### Parsifal.

##### I.

I dreamed that I was roused from sleep  
One early Sabbath morn,  
By strains of wondrous melody  
That to my ears were borne.

##### II.

And ever grander, deeper swelled  
The notes above around,—  
My senses grew o'erpowered with  
The surging sea of sound.

##### III.

Now as I stooped to hearken whence  
This music rich and rare,  
I felt myself transported high  
Into the outer air.

##### IV.

Here bells were tolling solemnly,  
And choristers sang low;  
While marching to the stately chords  
That issued solemn slow.

##### V.

Intense the yearning and sublime  
As louder rose the tones,  
My soul was ravished as I moved  
Far off to higher zones.

##### VI.

And as I floated up and on  
In this enraptured state,  
The harmonies swept full and free,—  
I stood at Heaven's Gate ....

##### VII.

It was the Angelic Host I heard,  
In chorus one and all,  
And the music they were chanting was  
From Wagner's Parsifal.

MARTHA MARTIN.

## Class Reports.

#### R.V.C.

1904.

There are just two sins that are unpardonable, to break the laws of hospitality and to write poetry. So sayeth the Law, and who shall dispute it? Thus have we been instructed. Long and toilsomely have our many friends (we never knew before how many friends we had) laboured to impress it upon our minds. Well should we

know it by this time, and yet there is just one small insignificant point on which we have yet to be enlightened. What are these laws of hospitality? Strange and mysterious must they be, methinks, and marvellously elastic, for it seems that they were shattered to fragments by our efforts to entertain the Freshies in a way suited to their youth and innocence, and yet the gods so deeply injured on that occasion



looked down and smiled benignly on Saturday, the 11th, and there was no one to warn us, not a single hint to rouse our sleeping suspicions. A play so we were told, a nice, proper little play, nothing elaborate, of course, but just a humble effort to provide a little amusement. What could sound more innocent? Small wonder that we confidently left the shelter of our own walls and ventured forth to the unexplored mysteries of the museum. With what cheerful and encouraging smiles did we prepare to listen to the prologue! How quickly did those smiles vanish, and what far different expressions succeeded them! Malignant slander, base-calamny, unfounded accusation, rolled in flowing verse from the lips of the poet, and nothing but the consciousness of innocence enable us to restrain our just indignation. We made a truly heroic effort to control ourselves, however, and, despite the wreck that had been made of our feelings, we were able to enjoy the play that followed, to a certain extent. The actors certainly deserve the highest praise and the heartiest thanks, but under the circumstances we feel that we may be excused for leaving them to receive their desserts from others, who have not been wounded as we have been. As for us we can only murmur sorrowfully: "O base and bad, what comfort? None for us." (Ahem! Tennyson.

1903.

Much pleasure has been expressed at the knowledge that Dr. Cunliffe is expected back next week, though he will probably not begin lecturing immediately.

The "At Home" the Omega Alpha Club gave to the R. V. C. was very much enjoyed, and we take this opportunity of tendering our grateful thanks.

A number of pictures have been added this week to the already fine collection of copies of the old masters in the R. V. C.

The proofs of the flash-light photograph of the play given by our Class gave general satisfaction, and showed the actors to very good advantage.

The conversat. was evidently very successful; the committee are to be congratulated on their good work.

#### ARTS.

1903.

The Arts Conversat, was a very great success in every way, and the Class of Arts '03 desire to express their gratitude to Messrs.

Dunlop and Harris who so ably represented them on the committee.

Mr. Dunlop is especially to be congratulated, for he forgot nothing—not even to have a special "committee" supper table reserved for himself. He had the true interests of the Undergraduate Society at heart, and saw that nothing was wasted, even taking the trouble to secure the presence of Mr. P-r-k-ns, in order that there should be no supper left over. Needless to say, there wasn't.

Mr. Johnson is to be commended for the great effect which his signs produced in preserving law and order. Among the best were "*Keep to the Right*," "*Cloak room this way*." They were all composed in his best literary style.

In order to show their appreciation of Messrs. Dunlop, Harris and Johnson's services the Class of Arts '03 have decided to vote for dividing whatever money remains over among the committee, and hope that in this they will be upheld and copied by the other Years.

Undoubtedly, the greatest event of the College year will be the appearance in the near future of Messrs. Dutand and Bovey's Great Parisian Burlesque Stock Company, in a new and startling production, at the Royal Victoria Coliseum.

We make this announcement in order that the men of '03 may have plenty of time to obtain seats. The performance will be the most unique, new and sensational entertainment that has ever appeared in the city of Montreal, and will be for *one night only*! We are unable at present to divulge the name of this thrilling production, but it will be something between Grand Opera and Melodrama. Mr. Dutand will take the part of Prima Donna, and we are glad to hear is having his voice daily sandpapered in preparation therefore.

Besides this, he has some special and convulsing olio acts, which will be introduced during the intervals.

The lyrics are by Mac. B. Davidson, who is perhaps best known by his contributions to "The Ladies Home Journal."

#### MEDICINE.

1904.

Now that we have commenced the study of Physiology from the standpoint of Chemistry it may be interesting to glance back upon the



experimental work we have accomplished by the aid of the new apparatus. We have this year had the opportunity of personally performing experiments which formerly were done before the class as a whole. While the latter is undoubtedly far superior to the acquisition of mere results from text-books, the profit we have gained from research work carried on by our own hands cannot be over-estimated.

It will be remembered that the session's practical work commenced with the spectroscopic study of the blood and its derivatives. Following this came the first of the new series—experiments on minimal and maximal contractions. During the course of this we learned how to handle the Inductorium and Kymograph as well as how to make muscle-nerve preparations. The following week we studied simple and tetanic muscular contractions and noted how the tracings varied with the rapidity of the drum.

The influence of load, fatigue and rest on muscle was then examined. Resistance to muscular effort, we saw, increased the work done, acting as a stimulus. A fatigued muscle graphically recorded its condition on our smoked paper.

Next came what will be of the very greatest possible value to us in after-life—the study of the laws of muscular contraction within the human body. Most of us found, to our joy, that we were normal, though some should from

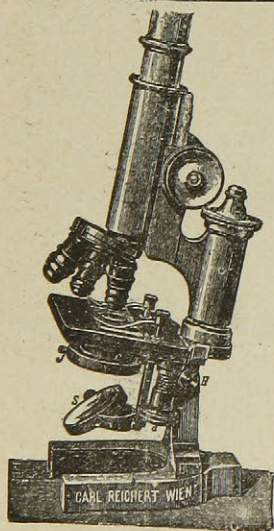
the results have been suffering from paralysis. The same day we made pulse tracings from our own carotids.

The next laboratory period was taken up with the study of the heart-beat in the frog, and its inhibition by stimulating the crescent. We also demonstrated the truth of Pflüger's law of muscle contraction.

Following this came the study of Electrotonus and its effects upon the conductivity and irritability of nerve. Anelectrotonic and Kato-electrotonic variations became familiar when evolved before our eyes.

We then commenced the study of the heart. After recording its beat we examined the results upon it of stimulating different parts of the brain. The effect of varying temperatures, as also the influence of drugs in retarding and accelerating its beat, was then studied, and this brought us to the close of our work in the department of muscle, nerve and heart.

Even this brief *résumé* shows what invaluable work has been accomplished by the aid of the new apparatus. Dr. Mills claims a high standing for his laboratory, and it is undoubtedly one of the brightest stars in the firmament of the Medical Faculty. But what we wish recorded is the pleasure and profit we have derived from it, and the thanks we owe to him whose untiring labours have at last reached so successful a conclusion.



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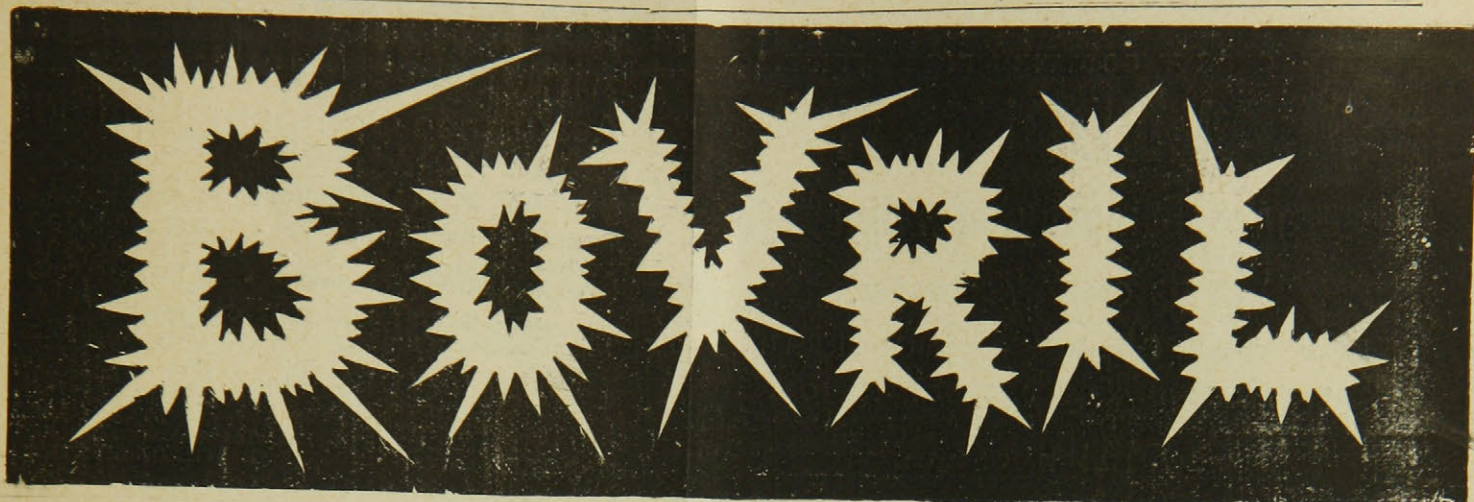
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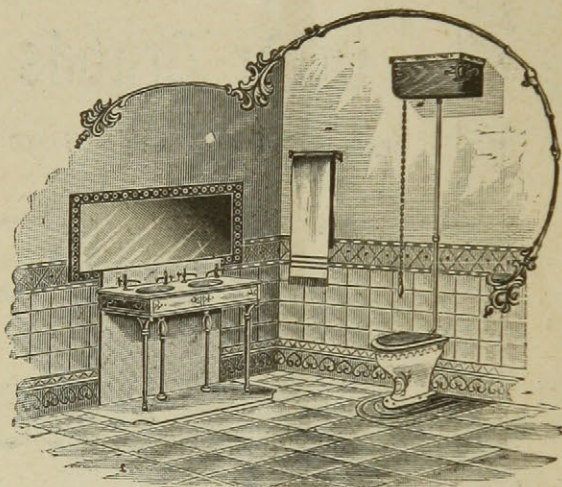
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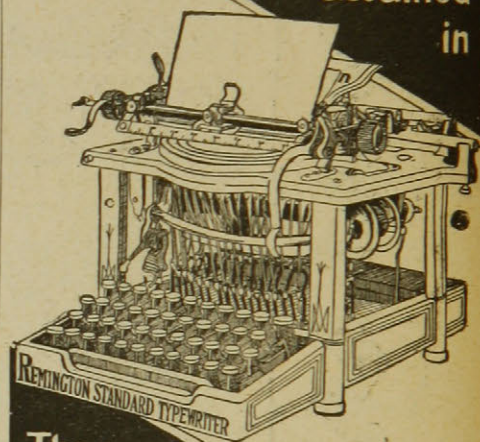
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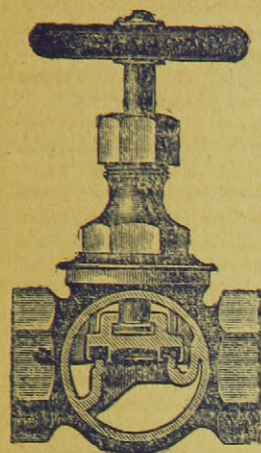
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